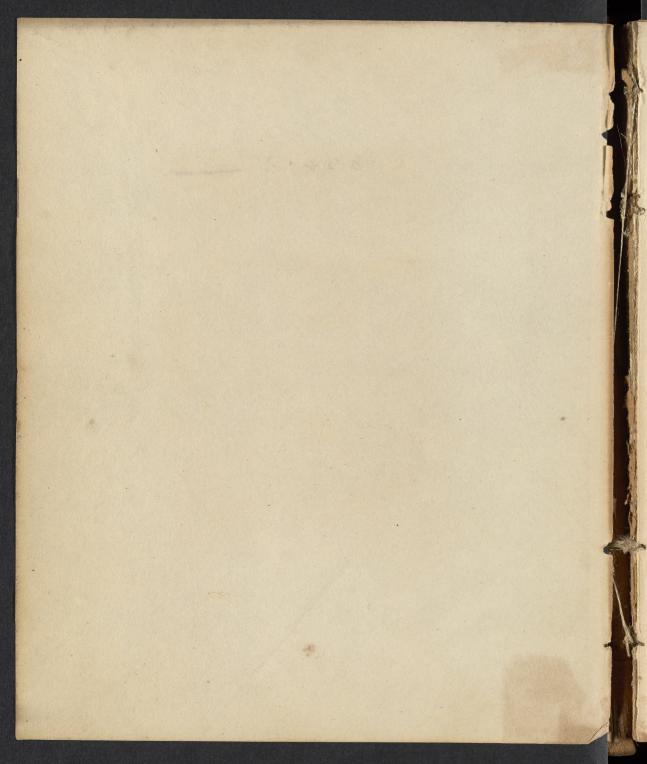
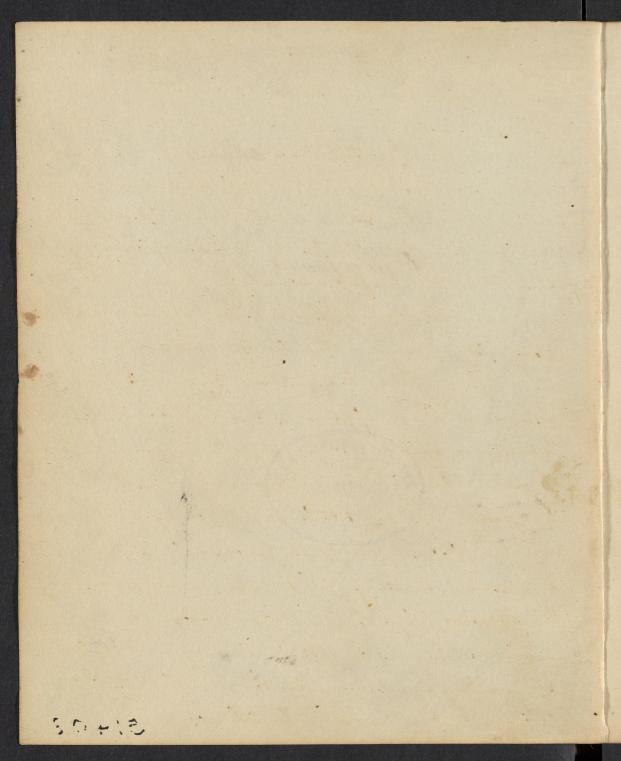
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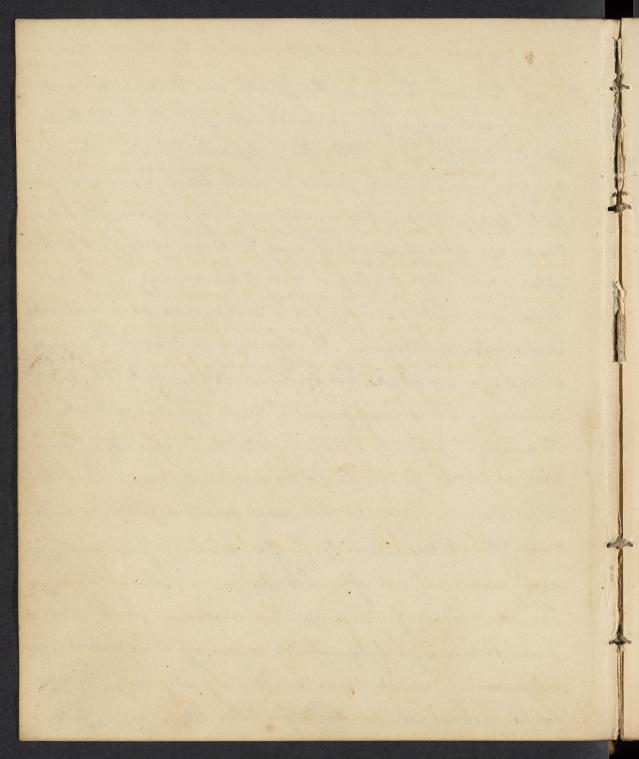
10893 51408 NON SIBI SED TOTI Class 10 a No 29 Mresented by Mr. Hugh Leng Hodga 

Chapmans Lectures
Tolum 54.





Condition of the souses. Much has already been said which has some bearing on this point; and it now remains to point out only a few circumstances of a more particular nature. 1 st. of vision. When this is definanced, it is an alarming Symptom; and when the patient is totally blinds, we may progness teeds speedy death. This occurs priencipally in Hydrocefshalus interms, and arises from oppression of the brain, especially about the ofte nonce. Iw. Deafuels is scarcely less alarming, if it lake place in weolant diseases; but in miler cases, as in catarrh, it inscientes no danger. - Timetus accrección, and the hearing of other thange neces, are bad symptoms. They indicate the aduat existences, or the war approach of some affection of the brain. The reverse, or where the heavery is natural, is gluerally a favourable Diggo, though Dr. Reet has dometerus observed it to be the contrary. - 3nd. A taste very much depraced is emfavacerable. Entreme awaity for four, especially for aneural for, in the commencement of violent diseases, is still worse. Very few recoverees happen under duch circumstances. In the close of fewer, a recovery of the appetite is among the insications of approaching convalescence; and this is particularly the case, if the patient whover a desire for tobacco 51408



lith. The sensations are in many instances very just indications .-Insensibility to heat, colo, blisters, and other irritants, is a trait sign; but pretunatural irritability is not less so. Then the patient is troubles with startings, tremos from slight causes, intollerances of light or color of colo air, he is in a dangerous consisteors. Both of these states are frequently met with in nervous fever. The restoration of seusation, when that to dudden, is very favour able. This is usually expressed by the patients experiencing pain when Moved in teed, by aches in the wents or different parts of the body, and by the appearance of reducts in the places where blusters & synafisms has been applied. It is also the The condition of the minds. Much may be attented from this downers. Delirium in fever is always an emphasent encumstance; but less so when verlenter levely than when dull, and accompanied with indistent muttering, and heavy Lights. - There is often a partial alcenation of the mind, which does not amounting to deleruen, which is, howen, in cation of great danger. This is shown in the want of solication as to the went of the chance, and ince in = defference with regard to one's family & freedy. The patent does not inquire into the tis domestic affairs, or feels no

The second of the · N

interest in the news of the day. A contrary state of mind is Javarrable. Trequent inquiries about the probable terminates of the disease, tenserues to those around him, politicely to his physician, interest in the concerns of lefe, questions relation to his private fransactions, or those of his freews, are all Digns that the patient is doing will . - A mino glowing. from the commencement, I forchosing a fatal if we , is one of the worst dynaptons that we could occur. The live of life is one of the steinale necessary to the support of vital action ... A enos, petulant temper in the advanced stage of the complaint is favourable; whereas a mile, gentle depertures is dometimes the contrary. The condition of the blood. As you all know,

The condition of the blood. As you all Enough.

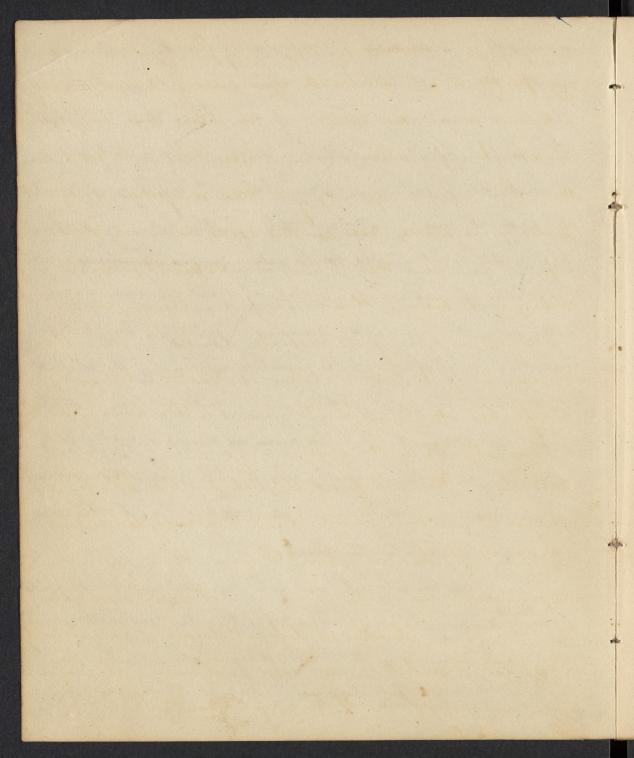
This affords digns in direase, on which we greatly depends.

All there arise from the different degrees of its ovagelability.

The Physiological part of the course of remarkers, that it was a formed by Mr. Hewson, and concurred in by Mr. Sheate, that the action of the wester vareular system, and the disposition to coagulate, are in an inverse proportion. But at the same

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time I showed, that the enperiments of Mr. Hey, which were repeater by Mr. Houghten, gote the prove entirely the reverse. They result is precisely that which would have been anticipates. As the process of coaquilation is vital, and in great measure indefendent of chemical & mechanical agency, it must be most & speedily a completely effected, when the dysten is in full health with so the vital margins unempoured. But this applies only in a state of health. Deseased action has a tensency to sutisee the resources of vitalety, and here, exactly in proportion to the morters violence of the arteries, as the difficulty of coaquilation. The truth of this is estate. when by the fact, that in week so devery malignant diseases, the blow is hardly coagulable; and the grades Sp derorders may be known from the different degrees of coaquiability in the bloods. Ist. Defeature bloods. In this the constituent faits Deen commenzeles, as if beat together by mechanical force. It occurs who the vital energies are infulled, is denotes the highest possible degre of danger. And Most com:



monly it is observable a malgrant fevers; and it was very ofter see a our tate locater equoconich. I never knew of a recovery when this condition of the blood was complete. The worst appearance is when it resembles molafses & was ter. But when a part only of the those is depoliced, I the next partially coapelates, there so still exists some very slunder hope. I have said that it new occurs except in reduced con. detiens of the system. It ofter happens in Scurvey, to to a less extent, in some of the cachecter diseases. - When this appearance of the blood is observed, he matter what may to the case, the lawest should always be tais assec, and the System supported by the exhibition of cordial or steinulant Twee icines. That a different doctrine has been held by some persons of am well aware. But my own asperieur, and that of others in whom I place the greatest confe. dever, goes to vendicate the opinion I have advanced. Ind. Anthe A deferent de que of coagulability in the blow, is exhibiter in cases where part only of the crafts a mention is depotice. If The appearance, in this untance,

is like the tolera cornein, or wasting of flish; and the blow looks as if it had been shaken in a bowl. It occurs in the last stages of acute diseases, and calls for a " change in the practice. 3m. The west in degree of danger, is the blow with the screen of a clear red, or green colour, or of a green yellow. It is met with in acute belows fevers of more than ordinary violence. But, though it indicates danger, get recoveries after its appearance are after effected. # . Thill less alarming are those cases in which the serven of the blood is yellow, with craspamentum floating in it. It occurs This appearance is observable in the mild bilions fevers, and in affections of the levery. Is the Blood of a scarlet colour, who in wheel there is no deferation into crass amenteur or derien is the ment in degree. By some it has been supported to indicate a mor-The action, Second only to that which seems produces the defolie blood. But this is not the fact. Very often et is to be met with when the phlogistic deather's prevails in old Jurens; & in the it also occurs in the young & rolews, in

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whom the regard of life is so great, as to approach the confines of desease. Moreover it may be seen when blood-letting has her performed on indeviduals, who have previously been much heater a excelled by great exercise, on other causes .. The Dame officerance may is visible in the early stage of the Thilegenasia, particularly in Rheunation of Therisy: 5 H. Size or buff on is one of the most favour. able appearances which the blood can afrum in Olescaso. It indicates an open, was is guised attack of common inflow mation, and calls for vendsections. Exceptions, howen, enest. Thos of this kews may be Jound in certain indeved. wals at all times, though in a state of perfect health . Such persons are always distinguisted by a hard or chanded pulse. The same appearance, as you all know, is exhibited by the blood of pregnant womens. Heler delerdon observed it in putres Ensipelas, & Hothergil remarks that it is found in the last stage of Cynanche Malegna. It was very common in the presenouse form of the late Winter epidemick, & I have much reason to believe

that it is afraceated with all complaints of the Pulmonary Organs whether acute or chrone. This appearance of the blood is not a lettle affected by several circumstances. It is more aft to occur in refeels of one Jegure than in these of another. The blows is also more aft to assume the buff coat, if the aperture by which it is drawn, is a large one. The blood circulating in different parts of the body, is different in this respect. In some cases when taken from one arm it is very, while that which is drawn from the other presents no such aspect. There facts are suffic cient to show that the Digy appearance must not be takenas an invariable sego of acute inflammateir. and also, that it ohould not be trusted as a quide in the management of diseases.

the it is a since the gett all any paint of the Parision was Mary Control of the C which was to be the second of the second of

12.94 Of the pulse. The pulse has long been celebrated as and indication in desease, and is justly entitled to our fullest confedence. But it is obvious that it could not afford a correct prognosis, previous to the discovery of the circulations. Hence it was cursonly noticed by Hippocrates, who meant by it little more than the throbbing of an inflames part. By Celsus, who flowwished many centuries afterward, some advanced was made lowards a more accurate knowledge of the pulse; though still so little was knows with respect to it, that he denominated it the trutina fallacipina, the most fallacions text. To galen The credit is deer of having imprefied on practitioners the necessity of attending to this indication; and to him also we also one the first correct instruction on the subject. His treatise on the pulse is volumenous, and contains all the minute divisions, which ever to the present time, and so familian to us. But this very minuteness of devision, is what constitutes the chief defect of his work; as it seaves nather to rembarrage o perplen, than to gende us in our mustigations. As mught be suffered, the subject has not

been neglected in modern times. On the contrary it has engged the attention of the ablest men whom air science has produced. But as usual in matters of high interest, there has been no stender difference as regards almost every part of the subject. Some writers maintain, that the pulse is the only just creterion of the condition and fluctuation of diseases: others, on the contrary, are desposed to depreceate its utility, and aven that, at best, it is only subservient and auxiliary to the other circumstances; and should never be trusted to the exclusion of those numerous segus, already so parties wharly moreated. As in most controversees, the truth, perhaps, may be found nearly in the middle between the two extremes. In the ensuing discussion, I shall first treat of the matural pulso, and of the causes by which it is influenced.

The statural pulse. In a healthy condition the pulse is soft, open, and vigorous: it is free from all some of wristance, and the return of the places is at equal intervals. But it is varied by summerous causes.

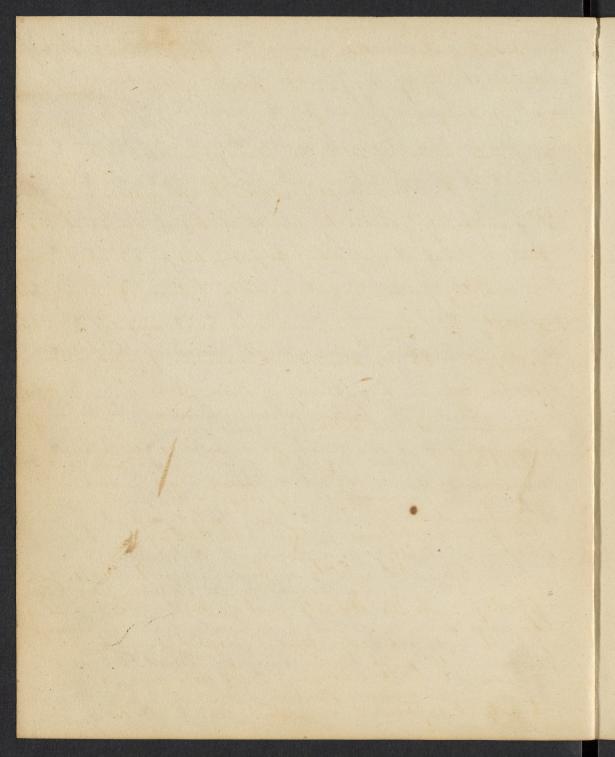
11. By ago. Conformably to the hest calculations,

the pulse at first beats about 140 strokes in a minute; at the end of the 1st. year it beats about 120 strokes; to at the expiration of the 2 nd. about 100. At the close of the 3rd, year it averages 90. From this period et grade wally becomes slower till the age of 12, when it assumes the adult standard, or about 75 strokes in the minute. After the meridian of lefe it is somewhat less frequent, and in old ago undergoes & changes. Itis much slower, being sometimes not more than 40, and dometimes, according to Haller, as town as 20. In is also fuller, so stronger; and is more erregular, and Sometimes intermets. These two last changes should be carefully recollected in practice: - because in young men with such a pulso, we should bleed freely. If we do not bear in mend that it is irregular & intermettent, we shall often enferience unnecepary Doliceture.

Jud: The second cause which influences the pulse is sex. The pulse of women is quicker than that of men; and the difference has by some been computed

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to amount to 10 strokes in a minute. The greater mobility and writability of the female frame would headily cons vince us that such might be the case. But from my own observation I should decide that the difference is not Do great as just mentiones. The fact is related on the author ety of Refine, & Falkner. It is worthy of recollection that certain states of the female have great influence on the pulse. Thus we always find it more active & full during pregnancy than at other times. It is also very much in the same consition just before the period of the menstrud 3rd. The pulse is varied according to the temperaments. It is commonly more active & quick in the Sanguineous, than in the cold sphlegmatic, Persons with the sanguineous temperament have the same don't of mobility, or circlability as is medent to womenf. 4th, It is influenced by the stature. This has been ascertained by dictual experiments, made by several parous, but more particularly by Brean Robenson. From these it appears that in a man of o feet, the pulse



is 10 stroker slower than in a person of the ordinary hight-This fact is fully conference by Senae & Faulkner. In devarfs, on the contrary, the pulse is from go to 100; while in quants, according to Haller, it is from 50 to 55. 5 th. The pulse is modified by the position of the body. It is uniformly quicker by several strokes in an erect porture; is much slower when the person his back; and in a sitting position, is intermediate between the recumbers or erect. In a man bying on his back it amore is 53 and4; sitting, it is 0.8; or standing, it amounts to 75 in a min. This is states on the authority of Brian Robenson. The cer. cumstance is that without importance, to remember the effect which position has on the pulse. If we were not a ware of the circumstance, we should often be declived by feeling in defferent postures of the body. 6th. Sot a lettle influence is exerted on the pulse by oleep. As this abstracts most of the sternel's which es. cite the body & mind, there is reason to Duppere that such must be the consequence. The defference, according to actual experiment amounts to several strokes in the

minute. The fact, however, & deviced by some, and by Haller among others. But it is now so well attested, aste be seneversally admitted. Then the pulse is quecker in sleep, as it sometimes is, we must attribute the circumstance to the heart of the chamber, or to the ted clother, or to the mind of the ensewedual disturbed by unpleasant dreams. Darkeness or light also have some influence on the pulse. It is always slower in the dark, and more regorous - accelerate, when light is advicted. This should be attended to in the management of febrile affections. When we wish to Julien the vegous & velocity of the circulation, we should always close the window-shutters . __ 7th. The pulse is aftered by motion. Every disordand motion accelerates it. It has been found by experiment, that no opecies of ottimules has so great an effect in this way as exercise. The pulse of a person walking at the rate 14 miles au hour, was augmented in velocity to 130 in the manute; o by reuning it is still more increased. Deet also influences it. After every meal the it is quieker; though much depends on the nature of the food,

and drink, As we should a prior conjecture, animal four increases its frequency more than vegetable; and wine more than aliments; and ardent spirits most of all. - The pulse is at first reduced by abstinence. But if this be long continued, debuilty ensues, an accumulation of excitability takes place, and an increase in the queet velocity of the pulse is the consequence. - As you all know, the fulso is very much influences by certain Ends of medicine. -8th. Temperature exerts a considerable influence over it. The effects of heat in raising the pulse is universally admitted. By vitting before a fire, a difference of 80-10 strokes is at once perceptible. The pulses is more frequest in Junemen than in Touter, and more Do in hot there in colo climates. In the Laplander, according to Haller, it is not more than 40. In the inhala itant of the Tours your, as the few example, in the West. Indian, it amounts to 100 in the minute. Esto de. puebes the; but much defends on the mauna of its

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applications. If suddenly applies, as by dashing colo water on a person, or leg immersion in a colo bath, it accomits the sigour velocity. But if grasually applied, it after a while events a sesative influence, and reduces the force 194. The putse is attered by different states of Docety. It is found, by experiment, to be quicker in the civilized man, than in the Dawage; & more so in the cultwater gentleman, than in the rude + verlgar. An a person becomes referres, intelegent, & moral, so are his pohysical ousceptibilities developes; and as his excitability is speake, do is his pulse increased in vigour or reclocaty. 18th. The consistein of the miens is another of the causes which influence the pulse. It is greatly excited by intense thought a deep dolecation. Of the passions, anger, help, Joy se accelerate it & and increase its fines or fullings. There are others of a contrary nature, as fear, greep, so. which have an opposite effect. - Conversation also has not a little effect. Hence it is important to presence Delence in a sick hours.

I the same of the

11 H. The time of day exerts a very great influence. It is universally concered that the pulse is leable to weighterdes at different periods of the day; but with regard to these periods, writers are not agreed. Eullen Days that it is more frequent at moon in the wening, Dimilar in this respect to the paron you of Seelie Fever. A more general opinion is, that it is blowers in the morning, increased from that time tell the mid. dle of the day; then gradually deminister in frequency, and in the evening again any menter. This sectionest doctrine, founded chiefly on the authority of Brean Robenson, . Mule. stantiated by Faulkener, held a procurenew for several years in the medical schools. But recently it has been desputed by an injenious writer, who affects that the pulse is quicker in the morning, and gradually dimenested till night. He ascrebes the circumstance to a decernal revolution of the body, in consequence of which every function is less perfectly performed at the close of the day, particularly Those of respiration, digestion, o circulations. Bender the Influent who given to his opinion by experiment, he adduces

The second of th and the same of th whoten cerementances can juto it a collateral on direct support. Thus, according to themists, there is less air respires at night thou in the morning; which is proceed by the fact that less carbonie aced gas is produced. He also aperts that degestion is imperfectly carried on: This he proves by the fact that all persons suffer more from Suppers, then from any othor meal. The trainers of pregilet in England, always deny duppers to the instructuals timber their derection; because as they become debilitates, toustead of invigorates by this manner of living. To prove that the pulse is more frequent in the morning, he performed a series of exper-= wents, which seem to have been made with accuracy o precisions. As this duliect is practically important, I hope you will engge in the enguing, & thus afist in the promo. the of your own honow, & afort in the promotion of your professions. To the preceding courses, which may be con. Did en as the regular ones, may be added some others, ari. Ding from isonymercy as peculiarity in the courte tution of

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show, or quick, or stender of fuble, or vegorous so interest, without any detrienent to health. I am acquaintes with a gentleman of who has altained a very great ago, whom hubse was never below 100 is a minute, & 8 knew a lady who is now deas, in whom I could never count more than 40 pulsations in the same time. The hobbling or intermethent pulse is by ho means navo. These peaches arities are of great importance, and should never be lost sight of in the treatment of diseases.

1. 10 | The Morbids pulk. I have now detailed to you many of the causes which influence the pulse; but the effect of the whole of those in health, is only to in crease it is vigaur and velocity. He are ment to counts. The are ment to counts. The in a mortion condition, and with reference to the indications it affords for the distinguishing, and managing of diseases. In you well know, the vascular system is a whole or units, made up of parts closely of connected

by sympathy. As it extends over the whole budy, penetrating the most secret and distant recipes, it is manifest that it must be exposed to every morted unpression on external as well as internal. Hence I participates with every deseased action of the system, wherever it occurs, whether in the upil, or in any other section of the body; and communicalis to us that sort of information which we derive from an enam. matein of the pulse. The blood-refsels being thus impressed in almost every desease, it follows that the pulse, taking its hime from the action prevailing at the terms, must be as various as these way actions are known to be. Here, without enumerating all the instances, it is altered by every febrile affection, and Do much is the Do in Dome cases, as to be wholly deferent from what it is is a maturel + condition. Considerations of this nature have bed, in more than one enstance, to an infinite multiplication of pulses. About 100 have been mentioned by Galen, + the number was extended still further by Tolano, and more recently by some French writers. There is little

The same of the sa all the same and t the transfer was produced from the first the transfer to me the control of the state of a their real real of the mother has it in The second of th

doubt, I think, but that a foundation exists for a large proportion of these pulses. But the distinctions are so slight, and difficult to recollect, that a retention of the whole wants Serve rather to embarrafs than to guide us in the management of deseases. The same objections may be urged against the division & multiplecation of the pulse, as against the division & multiplacation of duorders." artain it is that a knowledge of these various pulses cannot be commenced in a leture; , if it be again at all, must be acquired by great dilyence of observation, or by entensue & diversi: feed dources of enperience. _ As regards practical utility, the following arrangement of the pulse will be found to embrace all that is necessary and without much obscurity. Being enactly adapted to the most generally received classification of diseases, it must be familiar to many of you, and easy of remembrane the first kind of julse, in the language of Galen, who was copied by Dr. Rust is denominated the Synochon & is full, frequent, and teure, with some hardrups, or contraction of volume. It occurs in the synocha fever of Buller, in the Phlegmasea, especially Cheumatism, & Pleuring.

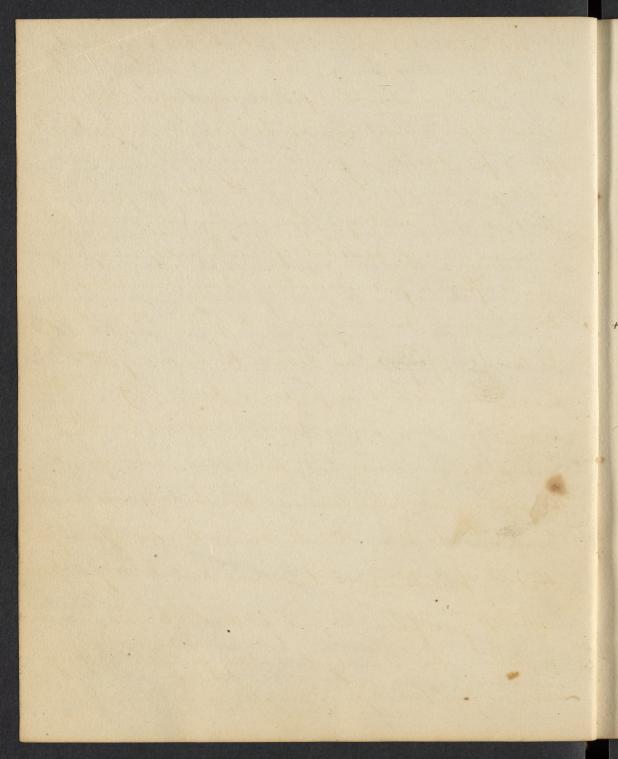
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The 2nd pulse is called the Synochus, and is full, round, vegorous, & frequent. It differs from the preceding, in being softer, more open, rounder, and of larger bolume. This is to be met with in diseases of moderate inflamma. pay action, and particularly in the ordinary auteumnal The 3nd is what has been denominated the Synor. wa. It is quick, teuse, sometimes vebratory, always chorded, imparting to the buck the sensation of a hard, in = stead of an elastic tute. It differs from the two preceding, in being quecker, karder, and fismaller diameters. The find this pulse in the protracted stage of the phlegen asico. particularly in Gout, character Theumatern, & pulmonary Consumptions. The 1sth is the Typhoid. This is very quick, with some degree of tenseness, and of to a small contracted volume. Hoccurs most generally in reduced or debilitates conditions of the budy, expecially when accompacenies with any viritation, as entices in Hectie fever. 5th. The Typolars pulse. This is very weak, small quick, sometimes trembling, and readely compressible.

to the same and the state of the same and the same and And the state of t The En is went him they derived which the Serve who is the factor to the self or the self or which

It is to be found in horse dereases which are designated by its tette, vis . in the Typhous clap: - as the jail , - hospital fevers to. The preceding are the pulses most commonly observed in the practice of Amedicino, and may be called with propriety the feer original, or primary pulses. But for they are blowd on modified in Several ways & degrees, too memorans to be remembered, or over designated. Not the least jueques by to be met with of these modifications, is one of the dyn. ocher. Like this it is voluminous, full, soft, and round, but deffers in being without lenserufs, and in yellowy at once to the Jinger, as if the artery ever felled with a flered more compressible than blood . This is an insideous feelere. It calls apparently for verasection, and other evacuants, when in fact, the indication is derectly opposite. It often occurs in Pertilential fevers, and was particularly observable in our late Bente Eferdenick. The loss of a small portion of blaced in such cases, sentes the pulse immediately, and with it the powers of witality. The most important variation still remains to be otatio. It takes place in the opported condition of the system, & sometimes

imitates the pulse of enhaustions, so that the two may readily be confounded. It is, however, important to distinguish believer them, which may be done by attending to the following circumstances. It. The opported pulse occurs only in the early stage of diseases &. 2nd. It is found only in Malignant fevers, on in other disorders of great violence, 3nd It is always to be met with in an inflamed condition of the alementary cands I sometimes in the same affection of the brown. Ist. This commonly observe than the pulse of debetity; and sometimes, when the oppression is exceptive, does not beat more than to the usual number of strates, being as low as 30 a 46 in the minute. 5 th. Most generally it imparts a seus atum of tensemps, or it-jerkes, or intermits, or hobbles, or manefest Some other wide deveation from nature. The pulse of Selectety is never marker by any of these concerns tources. To Sydenham is due the credit of having first pointes out the deference between the opportund + exhausted pulse, But the claims of Dr. Rush, in calling to it the attention of practitioners, are not less worths of for strong when own applause. This alone, has that great man muse done more for merical service, aught for wer

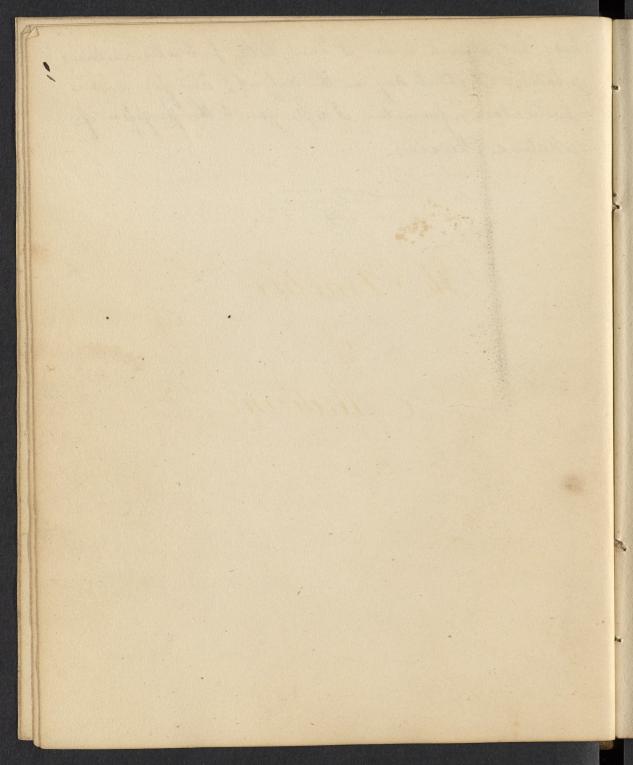


to how entitled him to our warment gratitude & acknowledge-As it is a matter of great importance that we should draw correct indications from the pulse, I will give a few derections for its examination. - 1st. Aun, in dangerous cases at least, feel the pielse on first entering the room. The sight of a physician frequently accelerates, on otherwise afters it, so as that if immediately examened, it would affond a false insecation. In. Always remember to apply more than one ferger to the pulse. By multiplying the member of fingers, we towarder the durface of sensation and a more distinct infression is thus converged to the mend. Br. Awa hastely draw conclusions from the pulse in critical cases; but ful it again, and again, 5, 10, or 15 minutes at a time. - 1sth. In dangerous dinase, examine the pulse in both orms. It will ofte be found that the pulsations in the two arms, will be very different to the Before feeling the pulse, let the arm be placed in such a position, that it may be entirely free from all prefoure, or and from the actions of any other causes which may

interruft the corculation. After all, however, the palse is sometimes deception. The arteries do not always Dympathing exactly with the tereased part, and other variations arise from the action of course natural and acquered. It is most aft to lead as artray in deseases of the alimentary canal, of the brain, or some local offections, as Ofstealined. But this does not After happen, and on the whole, the pulose without doubt, afords the most accurate indications. Like the compass it is leable to variations of fluctuations, which occasionally detract from its utilety; but on this account no more than the mariner, should ene totally abandon it, - trust to segus much more precarious, and less won-Thy four attentions. In all cases, we should hast draw on inscentions from the pulse alone; but hould also examine the excrementations discharges, the state of respirate, so expectorates, and all the other signs, which I have detailed with seed particularity. Thethe this & conduse all theme absentations perlinerary to the Branthe of Physich - I should have treater also on Therapeu-

We write Boundaries B. Com his; but a work which I have lately published contains whatever I should day on the dubject, and for more particular information, I refer you to the professor of Materia Medica.

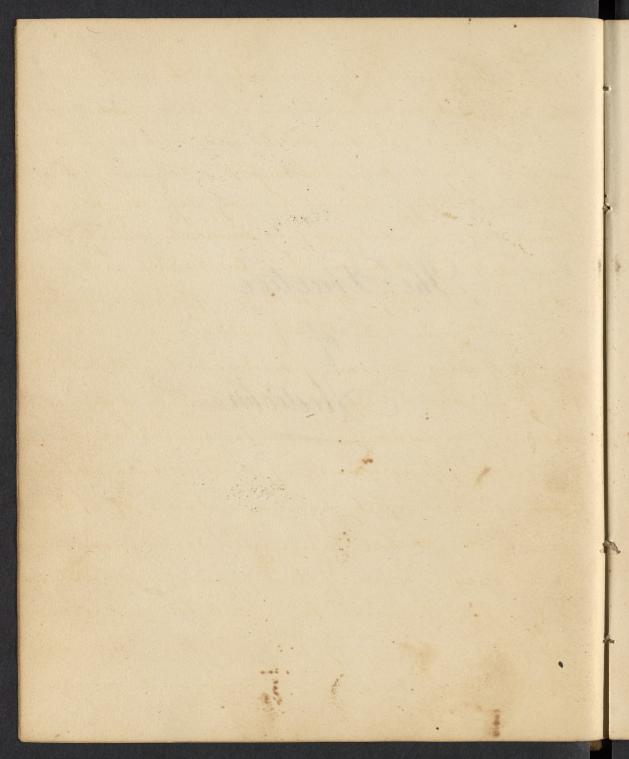




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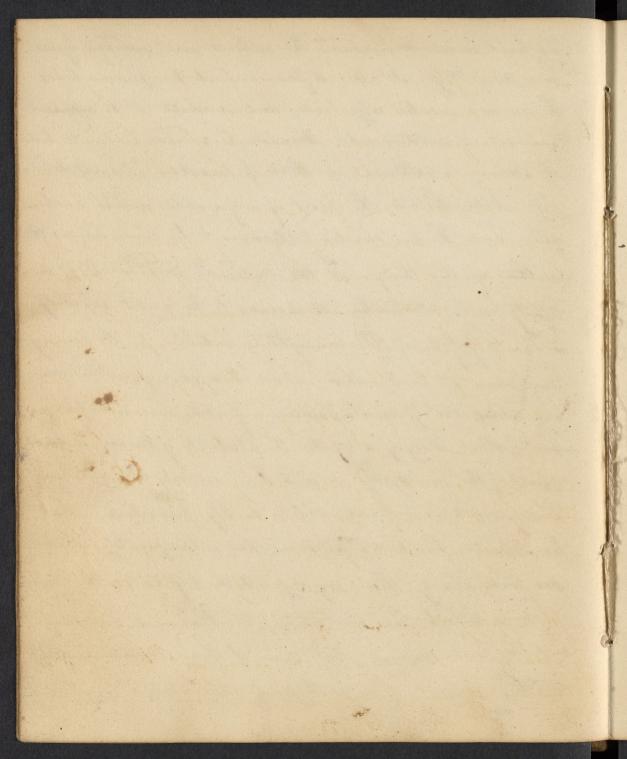
Medicine



The Practice of medicine is by far the most interesting and important part of our science. It is that point to which all our inquires have been directed, and to which, accordingly, we are to apply the principles taught in Physiology, Therapenties, & Pathology. Even at this early stage the question presents itself; in what way may diseases be arranged? Ever Dince the time of Sydenham, it has been the custom, with one on B exceptions, to arrange them on the principles which have been adopted with regard to the objects of natural occure. To the classic. fication of disease the hame of mosology has been attributed. It is not my design to occupy your attention with the numerous behemes of this dest description, which have been obtressed whom us. Each of them profress some share of Merit; # but the whole of them are characterized by groß errors, or obvious defects. In every point of vecus, the best, terhaps, which has been delevered to us, is that of Cullen. Aware of the emperfections of all norological arrangements, the celebrates Brown, in the tole spirit of innovotion which so eminently belonged to him, made a nume denunciation of the nature or tendency of the practice.

" Why have good we upon a tenther up to muchan sis care but be come the accasion to much on too light at well sment, in which all diseases consist. Hers tothe

The light in which he viewed the subject was marked by exfrom simplicity. No other difference couls he perceive between the various morbed affections, than as relates to the different intensity of excitement. Diseases he ranked under the heads of sthenic & arthenic, on those of direct & increat delilety. Notwithstand the credit of originality which has been given him, he has slender pretensions to be considered as the author of this theory. To the medical methodests of and tiguty, who attributed all diseases to too quat rigidity or lasity of fibre, he is an autitidy indulted for the primary suggestions of his hypothesis. Aced Imform you that our own school has afforded an instance of still more intreped gen eralization? Lenying altogether the plurality of disease, it became a part of this new system, to put down entirely all mosological arrangements as impracticable & highly permicious. But This opposition has been cirgo somewhat intemperately. No one Sees more clearly than my oil fall the defects in the classic fecations which have been attempted. Candown, however, compels me to confess, that now of them is enterely useless wholly without use, as they introduce order & perspicitly



into our science. It is not fair to raise objections against a practice from its abuse. This is at all times dangerous, a even secres Subjects might thus be rendered contemptible. Every arrangement of natural objects, of which no one doubts The advantage, might in the same way be improperly enposed to redicute. What, for notaines, can be found more has been done by Lennews, the placing of the heem on being and the bat in the same days of arounds, the lot & near by the last but in the chain of arremates patiers. But does this insportunate apociation lead any reflecting man to day the estably of classifying animals, or ever of the para ticular arrangement of this naturallest. What is the most Cadvantageous method of systematizing in medicine, it is dif fielt to determent. But that some order is necessary, is I unwersally confessed. Even those who are toudest in their con. demnation of norday, have tacitly concered its necessity. by adopting the names & devisions which it has estaltosted ... To arrange diseases, according to their affinities, as has generally been done, into classes, orders, genera,

species and varieties, appears to me altegather artificial, and perhaps impracticable; from the difficulty of adjusting the end the degree of cours any viently on relationship between the different kinds of mortes affections. Endlifs desputes have arisen on this subject, and have been abo consciction with little of that pobelor of courtery, which should always characterize phelosophical discussions. - It occurred to me that deseases might be arranged according as they occur in different systems of the body. That there are defects in this method cannot be denied; but on the whole, I believe it to be the most natural, simple, & practically unful. I have, therefore, after materis deaberation, determines to adopt it . _ Limiting the term system, to a combination of parts which have a similarity of structure, and concur in the same uses, the following may be stated. First, The Exculatory System, counsisting of the heart & blood_

vefsels; 2 nd. The Digestive consisting chiefly of the cilimentary canal; 30. The Repiratory, consisting of the Pulmonary organs; 4th. The Absorbent consisting of the Pulmonary

Cymphaties; 5th. The Seretony consisting of the glands 3 6th.

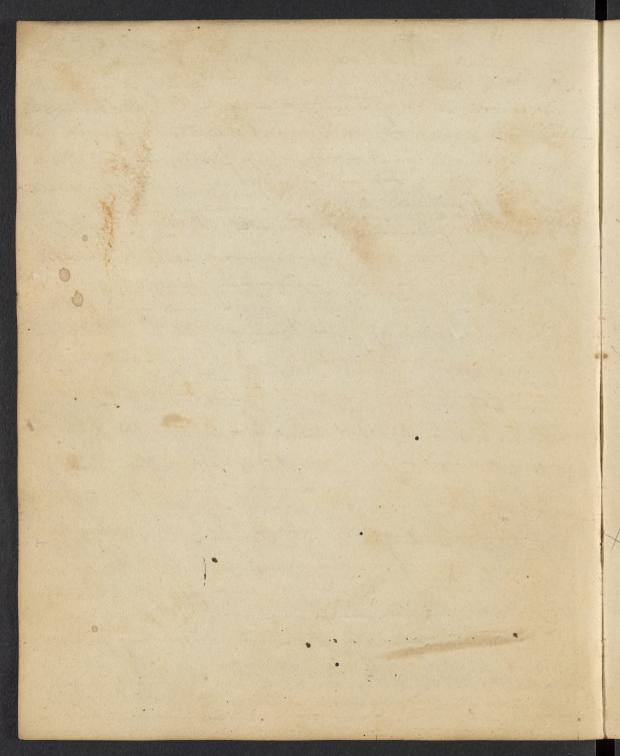
The sourctive, consisting of the organs of seuse, the nerves, brain, and spinal marrow; 7th. The Muscular couris. ting of the muscles, tendous, and aponeuroses; & H. The luta: neous, consisting of the external covering of the surface of the body 9th. The ofseous, consisting of the bones, o their invoned cate appendages; 10th. The Generation, consisting of the genetal appearatus in both senes . -It will be easy, under these heads, to comprehend all the deseases to which aw patures are leable, without any reference to their alliance or affinities. But though I reject the ob arrangements, I shall, however, retain the names. There are sufficiently expressive, and having been generally adopted, are become the language of Medicino. To change is always more or left an evil; & Jans met senseble that in any case it is more incomment, than in the nomenclature of the Decences.

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1 2. I shall now commence with the diseases of the circulatory system, and first with fevers . They are by far the most common of the complaints of our nature; and as they after general principles on which the treatment of other deseases must be founded, I shall devel on them at some length, and with more than the ordinary minuteness. It is computed that more than one half of the deaths, among The human species, arise from are produced by the Jebrile affections alone. What is the norture of that desease which has been denominated fever? Ever since the down of medical science the question has been proposed, and still Remains unanswered. The Hebrile affections are so numerous, diversifies, and fluctuations; and are so much under the domin. ion of those causes which modify deseared action, that they perpetually sheft their character, and no description with he appropriates to the whole class. Bullow, who is cheefly followed in this subject, defenes the Pyrenece or febrile desicases to consist in an "mereased heat a frequency of the puelse, coming on after shevering, accompanies with a disturbance of many of the feinctions, and dimenention of strength, especially in the limbs. dow though this defenction is as unexceptionable as any which have been avanced, it will not be difficult to show, that hardly one symptom which has been mentioned, is an unwereal, and needs any attendant. That increase of heat is not a pathognomorie sign of fewer, is conceded by every one. Then are not, indeed, many cases where in which the anumal temperature rises much about the natural standard; and we often see bustances where it is lowers. The senses are not here the proper mecus for measuring the degree of heat. The fee. lengs of the institute wal are often entirely delusions so much Do that at the moment when he complains of exceptive time warmitte, he is often really weber than usual. The converse equally holds. Tota sensation Tensations of Eal often accompany a high degree of thermometrical temperature. itoris

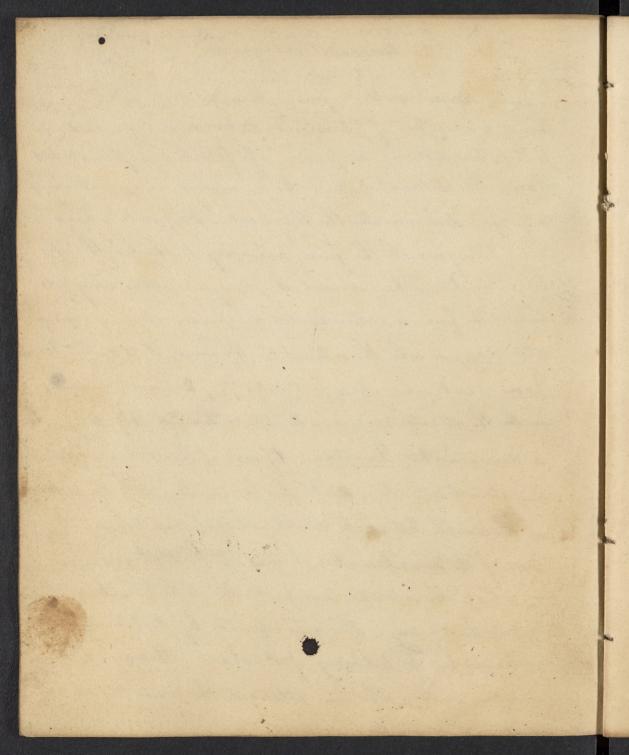
Thurs, fred pulse, & more used Jemper alone in . alone were in all I we have show these total often deles use. bullen's defendeoù after ale est hosts Passage, It so amalanes, owed duesded, som de De thinks are fivers are secondary. aniller is left out This years.

it at all true that fever is always preceded by a chill. This is, indeed, except in some particular types, comparatively a rare occurrence in febrile affections. - As relates to the pulse there is every wariety. As a general rule it is more than mat unally prequent in fevers; but the exceptions are numerous, in certain affections where the brain is concerned, it sinks to one half of the tratural standards. Berdin by exercise and other causes, the pulse may be made to beat with much more than its common quickness, without impairing the health, or assuming a snorthed wonditions. If It requeries of The pulse, therefore, is not a necessary ingrescent in fewer. That a disturbance of the functions and lapitude occur in this desease is not denced; but they are also incisent to many the depraced consisteous of the system. Hence it follows, that no one of the preceding symptoms, is sufficient of itself to denote fever; but to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all apentles, and also other cercumstances héreafter to be related. The most ordinary or pratural division of fevers is into the intermettent, remettent, and continued.



1. Intermittent-fevers.

By intermittent fever is meant that form in which there is a succession of paronyours, between each of which a perfect and distinct surpension of febrile symptoms takes place. The interval between the paroxysms, is, in pathological I language, denominated the appressio. Defferent names have been given to the fever, according to the length of this interval. When it and the parayon returns every 24 hours, the fever is called Quotedian; when it occurs every other day, or when the interval is 118 hours; it is called Ter. traind: but when it is protracted to 72 hours, or occas or the the attacks recurs on the 1st. I the day, it is denominated Quartaw. Of each of these primary types, an almost infinite variety has been encemerated by authors; as the double Tertian, the double stripple quartaines. By Some of the ancient writers it was aperter, that cases occurred in which the interval was protracted to the 5th, 6th, 7th. to ever the 8th day. This was afterned by Hippocratis, so confirmed by the testimony of Boerhand. There are not wanting writers, who have extended the period to I month,



I months, and even a year; conferring on these cases the letter I of mentruce, bemenstruce, + annua. Whether these peculiarities ever take place, I will positively neither afferm nor derry. Even if they do, they must be considered only as anomalous deviation from the general character of the disease, and thenford deserving of lettle attention. The 3 primary forms are the all which I wish you particularly to recollect. Of there the Tertion is must frequent, and by far the easiest of curo. Dent to this in both respects is the Quotedcan. The Quantan least commonly occurs, and is always obstinate in the management. The first occurs snot frequently generally in the oping, I has therefore been called the bornal intermettent. The last appears at the close of fall, and has her called the autimuals. By bullen it is said that the Quartan is more common than the Quatisian. Whether this in the case in Embury, where he winder, I cannot day; but the whole current of experience is against him, and centainly in the United States, or in there parts of them with which I am acquaints, the fact is outirely diffe : rent. The Quarton, in this city at least, is selecon seen; and when it does occur, arises in general out of a protracted

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condition of the Fertian, or Justisians: Each paronysm of an intermittent is deved ente the I cots, the hot, and the sweating stage. The symptoms connected with these different stages, are elaborately detailed by most writers on the subject. The case must be so familiar to you, that a minute recitat, on my part, is rendered unnecessary. The Ente stage is wsteres in by languer, and sluggestiness of motion, y awnery, stretching, and some nausea or debility of the stomach. The I face becomes pale, the features shrink, and the storm over the whole budy is constricted as if by the achien of colo. At long after the appearance of these symptoms, uneversal segons come on, accompanied with pain in the head, back, loirs, o entremities. The resperation how becomes short and distripery, and the pulse small a sometimes very erryular. - Copeous descharges of pelluces wine are usual at this conjunctures. Fametines more claring symptoms appear; - seed as come + stee. hor, which in a few customers amount even to apropleny. The first stage continues for one or two hours, when the symp toms gradually about , or the Ind. stage aft comes on . This is marked by a 4 diffusion of heat over the body,

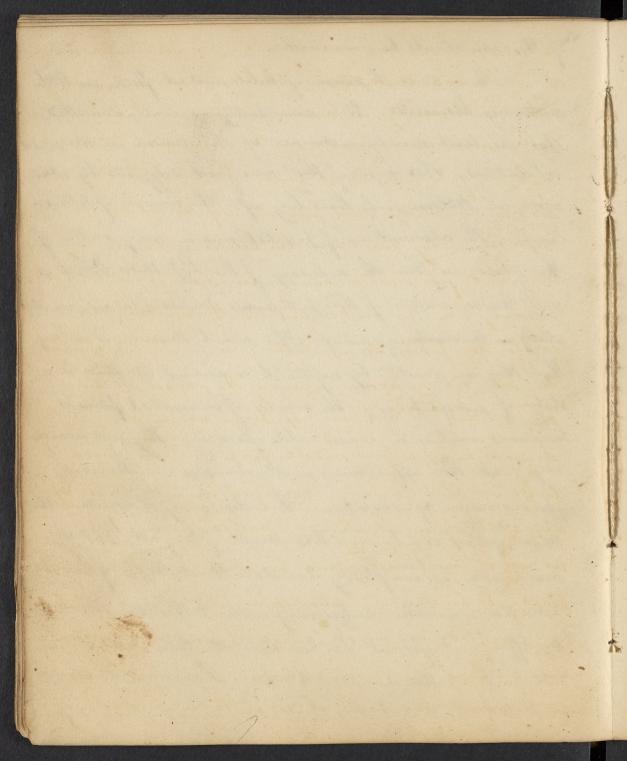
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reducts of the face, throbbing of the temples, pain in the head, ans. iety, and restlessness, and some tensency to delireum. The fulle Howly rises, till at length it becomes strong, volumenous, exceedingly wehement. Its in the first stages there symptoms continue for some time: - but finally moisture appears a I the forhead, and is soon followed by a general secret. The heat abates, the thirst ceases, the respiration becomes free, the circum lation trangulages, and the functions are generally restored to their healthy conditions. The preceding is a very concere account of a paronymo of entermittent fever, as it usually appears. But as on all other occasions, it is sometimes marties by anomalous circumstances. By Cleghown &, Senac, and other uniters it is recorded, that the colo stage is in some cases, entirely wanting. The same has been observed with regard to the hot stage. But what is still more carious, it is equal. by aported that the hot stage in some instances precess the coto. It has been further remarked that by Dr. Jackson, + that a paroxym sometimes terminates by copious secretwo of write, or evacuation from the lowers, without any perficiations. Another irregulatity of another sont occa-

Seonally observable in intermettents. They have been known to restrict their attack to some one part of the leady, while the rest of the Dystern remained unaffectes. Thus # an intermettent sometimes locates etself in one of the legs, which goes through the colo, hot, & seweating stage with perfect regularity. Mon than once I have seen the same affection in the eyes. Every other day this organ was attacted by extreme pain, which after a while ceased; and a contra complete cur was could be effected only by the removes which are intermittent fevers. Hot long since a lady consulted me, on account of a veolent pain which she felt every other day in the lower part of her atooner. As the came from the South, I conjecture that this might be another irregularity of intermettent fever. Accordingly, after every other remedy wrually employed had faite of success, she was cured by the uso of Howler's dolutions. In the progress of our inquires, we shall have occasion to point out some curious facts of this nature. Perhaps no desease is so often disqueses under the forms pothers as the intermittent fewer; and as it exacts a pe culiar treatment, it becomes important that the materia

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of the case should be unserstoods. As regards the cause of intermittent fever, no lettle controversy has existes. It is now fretty generally admetted, Hat the most common source of Huis disease are the march exhalations. The origin of these was feist suggested by Nan cifio, an Italian, who lived long after the revival of letters in Ewope. The observations of practitioners in every section of the globe, conferm the accuracy of his hypothesis. But as to the precise nature of these pestiferous measurata are are stile atterly in the dark equorant. This much, however, is certain, Hat they are emitted by vegetable or animal matter in a state of putrifactions. The onegon of intermetters fewers, is Sometimes envolved in considerable obscurity. They will occasion. ally make their appearance in setuctions, where there is no obvious source of exhalations. In endeavouring to ascertain the cause of we should never love sight of the fact, that the measurata are wafted by winds to the distance of 8 or 10 mils; in a consition sufficiently active to produce their ordin. very effects. So point has been decided from more end ishu. table widence, that than that to which I just mentioned. But it is not less true that many other causes produce fever,



the paronyrus of which occur at states periors. Whatever depreps the body so as to cause extreme debility, as poor deet, artat fa-A time, mentaly anxiety, exceptive evacuations se, are all known to execte intermittent fevers, when there is no reason to suspect the influence of march exhalations. - Dent to both these causes, Tools is unsoutledly most productive of the desease we are considering. Every practitione has been consulted respecting in . termettent fevers which have arisen from exposure to cold; Africally when this has been writer with moisture, as in damp reasis, damp beas, damp clothing so. - It has always be said that contagion is among the causes of this con-I plaint. That this is the case has been so well attested, that it would be an encountable for species of scepticism to doubt it. But whenever contagion proves the cause of intermettent fewer, it always assumes the love type, as we just d'ometimes in jails, hospitals, and other vouvdes places. It has also been stated to arise from planetary influence by more than one waster. Lend believes it to arise in some instances from Lunar influence. But there is no rea-Ion to surfect there as the causes of the complaint.

Luna Influen when you will have and have and there

Treatment. He are went to speak of the treatment. This divises itself into two parts, or into that which is proper during the paroxysio, and that which is required in the intermission, or apyresia. Taught by the example which nature afferds as, we should endeavour to bring on a persperation as quite as possible. Called in the cold stage of an intermittent, we inmediately resort to the removes which are but calculated to produce this effect. The should place have the patient placed at once in a worm ber, or the direct that topical applica. hiras, as hot bricks, and bettles filled with hot water, should be made to his entremities. Harm beverages are new to be administeres. Herb teas , and when we wish any thing slightly stin. ulating, wire whey, or something of a similar nature will answee very well . - Opium has been found particularly useful It is stated on the authority of Frotter, that one or two green of opium administere at this time commencement of the Ed tage, have the effect of removing the head ache or rigorors, af exciting an uneversal glow followed by persperation, and their of producing a solution of the cold

A CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE CON A series that is a series of the series of t and canonic to drawn in a displace tree in the the said to the the the with he has a local morning the file of the color of the second land the second of the The second secon

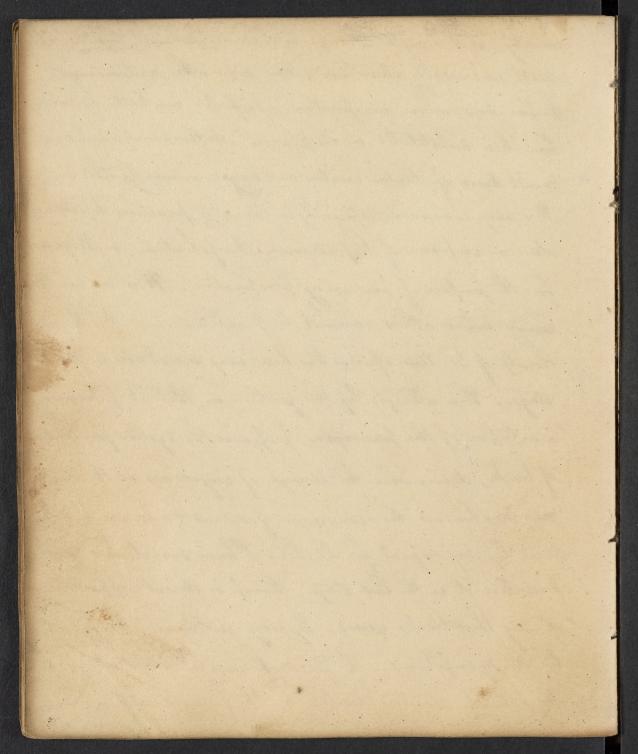
To the effecacy of this plan I can bear ample testingy. Of all the remedies I have seen employed in this case, opicers is foltower by the most agreeable coursequeness. Fuently or fine twenty years ago the application of the tourniquet was reconmensed by Mr. Hellie, a surgeon of Evenbury. We are toto that if the artery of one armon one side, and of the leg on the other be compressed, the cold stage is always enimedeality checker. The principle on which the tourniquet opperates is very intelligible. By interrupting the circulation of the blood through the entremeties, such an accumulation of it takes place in the heart & great arteries, that it excites an encreased action in those organs, and a consec greent diffusion of t temperature over the body. How even plansable in theory, this plan was not found to alisene the expectations of practetioners. In the Hospital of this = buy it was true, and proved of little advantage. Not -- with landing the facture in the Hospital, the author / a man of high starring on the medical worth, published a book A prove its great efficiery. This is one out of a thousand

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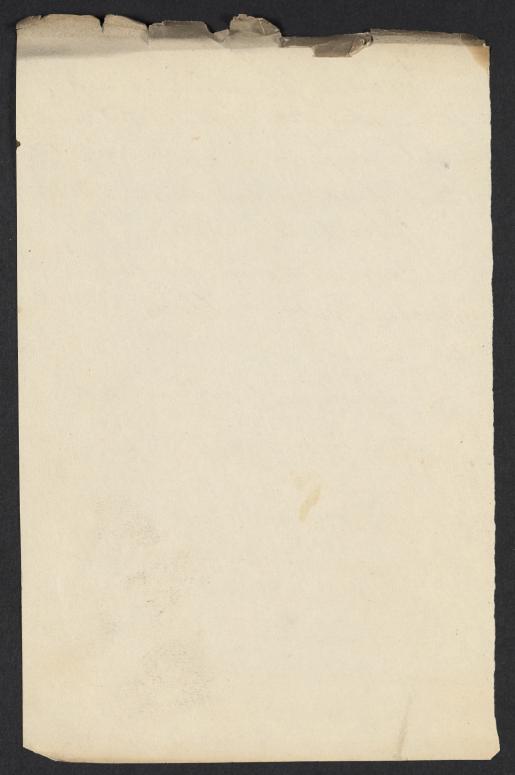
instances when different practitioners have obtained diffe. rent results from the same remedy. - Then the cold stage is very violent, menacing fatat consequences, one of the best Remedies which can be employed is an emetie. It generally buts an end to the stage as soon as it operates. I would sent, however, employ it is commen cases; as the remedus already mentioned are adequate to the end proposed !-The indications in the management of the hot stage, are first to remove irritation, secondly to insues perspira = how. The irritation is generally occasioned by thepres enso of bile in the stormach; and in such cases we should sacre mo hesitation is resorting to an emetic. - But if vometing have already occurred, or if there is much how. Sea, all that is necessary is to afrist nature by the admin. estration of warm beverages, as commeleten or evarin water. - To meet the second indicatein we must resort to the class of medicines called Diaphoneties. By all the European conters, especially there of quat Bretain, James powder is most highly recommend. But in this

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country, as it cannot always be obtained pure, it has been almest universally abandones; and some other antimornal preparations, where composition of properties are better known, han been dulstitutes in its place. Anternamas wine, on Small doses of tartar emetic are very commonly wird . _ It is very common, especially is country practice, to admin ister an enfusion of Enfatorieum Perfoliation, on Borseset, for the purpose of procuring perspiration. It is an excellent remy where others caund be procured ... On the aus thouty of Dr. Lens opien has been very muchared in the hot stage. It is alledyed by this gentleman, that it produces a solution of the parongon, prepares the system for the use of back, dimenishes the danger of conjections in the viscora, and thus himsers the occurrence of scirus + electation. h. diesed by my respect for Dr. Line I have sometimes force presented it in the last stage, though in derect opposition to my theoretical veces. In every instance it aggrava. tes the dysuptons. The hear ache was alre ays mereases, The patient rendered restless, & the fewer heightered to



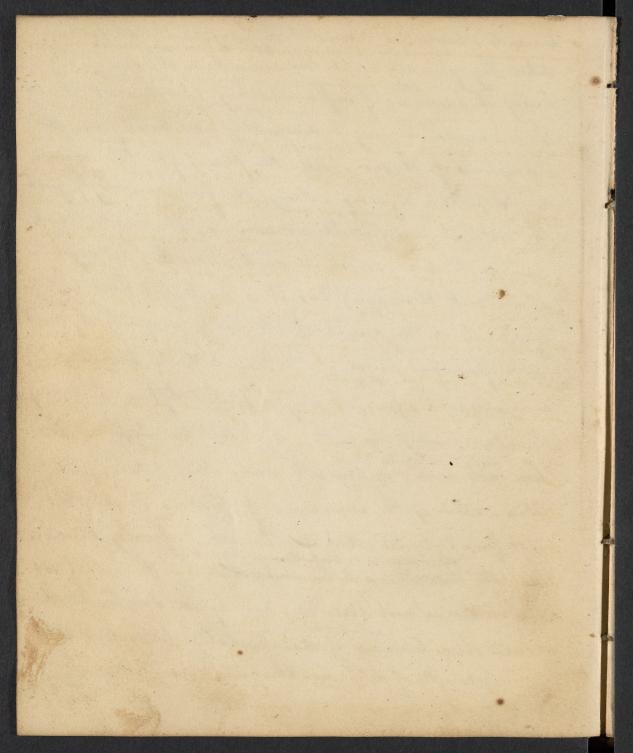
Jugar of lead - no confedence anenie - not uniform mocess Ad-in deleil. states of system - Stot bource - chelorer o person of vegorous constitution much of mot in Gor & days - effects Spedees web - gelatein Cases on descare of vedeica merceny-quitte - blisters long journey Courequeuces of intermittents A procefunctions,



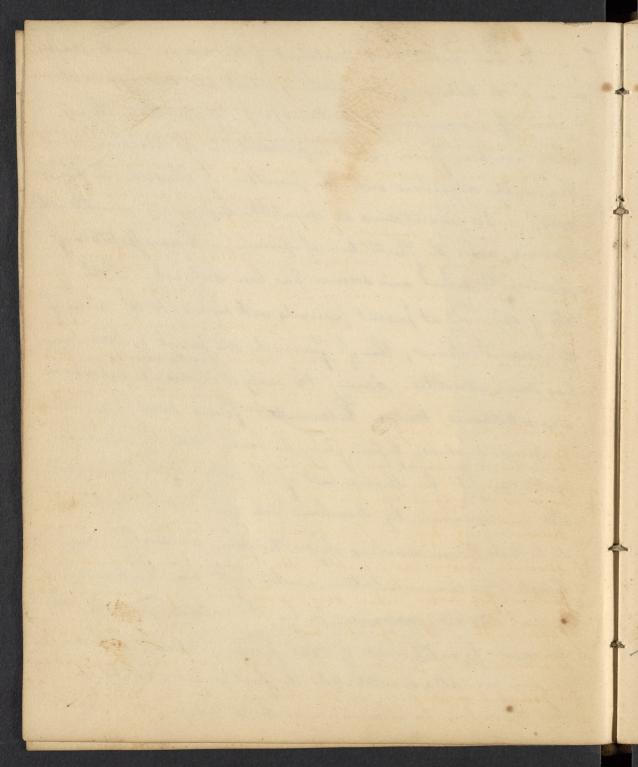
protracted. It is probable that is not countries, as in the East - Hest Indies, where In Line principally practised, opin might have been of service in the hot stays, on account of the Fewency of to persperation. But in this city, or the more term perate parts of the United States, I am very certain that you will find my statement of its effects perfectly cornect, Then. wer opium is at all indicated, I give the preference to Ho Dover's powder. Thus administered it proves chafshoretie and its otemulant effects are counteracted. __ By for the but diaphoretic, however, in the lest stay, is the spiritus minderers, or acetate of ammonia, This is to preperced on several accounts. It is more prompt & certain in its effects than any other. It is moreover, exceedingly gratiful to the stornach of the patient, I will be retained when most other kindred articles would be rejected. The dore is a table Spoon full of the Daturates solution repeates of neers ary. The practice above detailes is applicable to orinary cares. But the directe describences fucts on an inflammatory a highly inflammatory nature, and the paronyon

· cold and hisation to the

demands a treatment somewhat different from what has been states. They generally adopt this character in the spring, and I during the prevalence of inflammatory Epidemieks. Butthe circumstance may be accurately ascertained from the symptoms of the case. Then the fever is the type alleded to, the pulse is vegorous or strong, the face exceedingly flushed, the respiration difficult o laborious, and acute local pain in the head, sedes, or chest. When the paroxym is attended with these symptoms it is necessary to the copious. by. The alementary canal should also be encevated by smeties, a powerful purges. - Intermettents, housever, on Some occasions assume a very defferent type. Surteas of the inflammatory character, they adopt the Typhur. When these cases occur, as they often do in Hospitals o crowded places , during the prevalence of Typhous efictioneches, you, the strength is to be surprised by the use of corof all there remedies best calculated to support the tome of the patient, or to arent the tendency to a tephnois conditions.



I. He now come to the treatment of the discase in the Apyrea. ia, on to the history of those removes which are best calculated to ward off a recurrence of the Paronyon. Of all these, the one Which has been facend most important is the Perceian Bark. Originally introduced into the practice of physick in this disease, it has maintained an anaathe superiority over all other remedies, amed the fluctuation of openion, + the pieces of practice to which our sceence has been subject. Little diver. sity of opinion at present prevails with regard to the rules of its administrations; though formerly no point in the icens was more unsettles. Among the early notions the abound one was entertained, that in Titermitted fevers some time should matter might be thrown out of the system by the paranger. - This was advanced by Boerhand, who said that the bank way to be used, cum morleus alique tempore durant? For Tweeter, his commentation, united with him this sentement, which was also concerned in by Fyderham, and all the emenent-practitioners of that period. - Directly the reverse is now generally admitted; and the fact is fully established, I that the earlier are commence with the bank, the more



Speedy and from part will be the cure. The only cercecus towner which warrants the slightest delay is the condition of the aline tany canal, and sometimes, perhaps, of the system generally. Doubts are entertained by several coreters, whather it is really muyor my to prepare the system in any way for the exhibition of bank, and I am acquainted with some practitioners who act on the supposition of its invetility total mutility. But this is by no means the common spines on the established practice. It is now pretty generally conceded, that though occasionally the bark will effect a cure without previous wacuation, yet as a general rule, it is hazardous to manage the deseason this plan. At present it is the custom to evacuate previously, A cither by pulcing or purging, and for this purpose the sent. à tartar & calounel are preferred. Emities, however, in Modern times, expecially in this hart of the United States, how in great measure give way to the mercurial preparations. There generally answer very well. But cases of an intractable nature offeroccur, where senties and hardly if at-all be dis : heused with. They operate And in such instances, not only as evacuants of the alimentary canal, but also by making a powerful impreprior on the stomach, o thus depoleons

kind of cases,

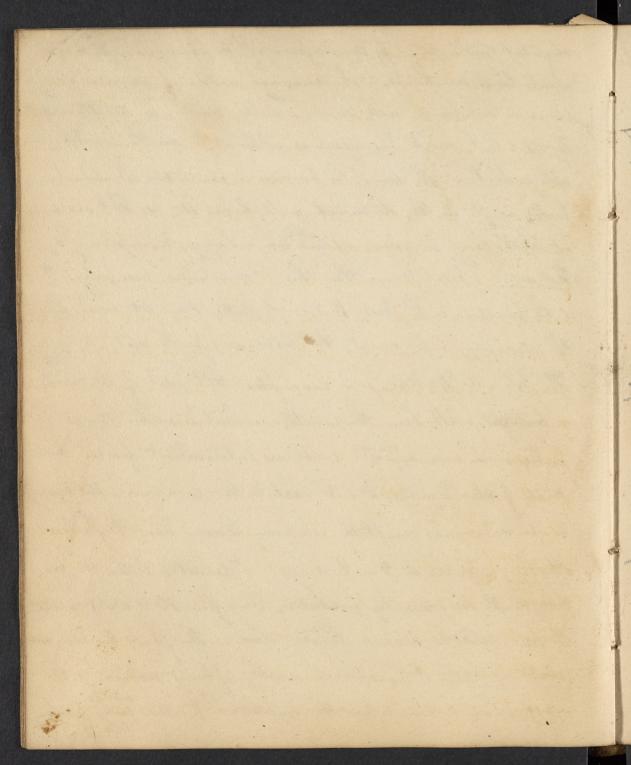
breaking down that chain of wrong & perverter aproceations, on which intermettents, and other periodical diseases seems to depende. Of the efficacy of emilies my own observation has afforded me abundant o covelusion evidence. But L' besides these exacuants, venarection is also sometimes imperecastly demanded. In the commencement, Intermettents are almist always more or less inflammatory, and this deatheris is sometimes kept up with considerable pertinacity. With out the loss of blow, so pretty copererly too, the bank would be rejected from the stomacho, of no utility; on if it were retained its only effect would be to aggravate the symptoms which it was intended to relieve. My rule is never to resort to back, till Than firefrand the system by some was nation, so that it may receive the proper empression from this invaluable servery. By pursuing this course, adapting. the nemedy to the state of the system, I can pronounce that such is the certainty of its effect is such, as almost entitles it to be considered at present, as it formerly was, a specific in Butermittent from This species of few is sist infrequently afroceated with abstruction of the vercerco, and when this exerts bank has been tiels to be

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madnifable. That cases of this nature, Days Pullen," exist, where it is improper to administe bank, I have not saffecient experience to determine. But I am well persuaded that it is dangerous to adopt any general rule on this Subject. I'am convened that in the cold stage of the few a accumulation of blow takes place in the liver or opleen, which is increased by every repetition of the coto stage on x. (Lee Cullen) - The practice with regard to this point, may be readily adjusted. In vesceral obstructions, when no inflammation accompanies the interemittent fever, Broads never heritate for a moment to employ the bank so as to put an ea end to the descare. In other cares, when there is pain in the viscera, and activity of the pulse, moica. they local inflammation, I have I the bark so far from doing good, is emenently mischevous. The should here resort to resicating applications, and a slight degre of salvation, which will snort commonly cure the obobrection, & the intermittent fever. But if there he sever pain, or the case is decidedly inflammatory, we Thouse went to use dereet warrating to remedies;

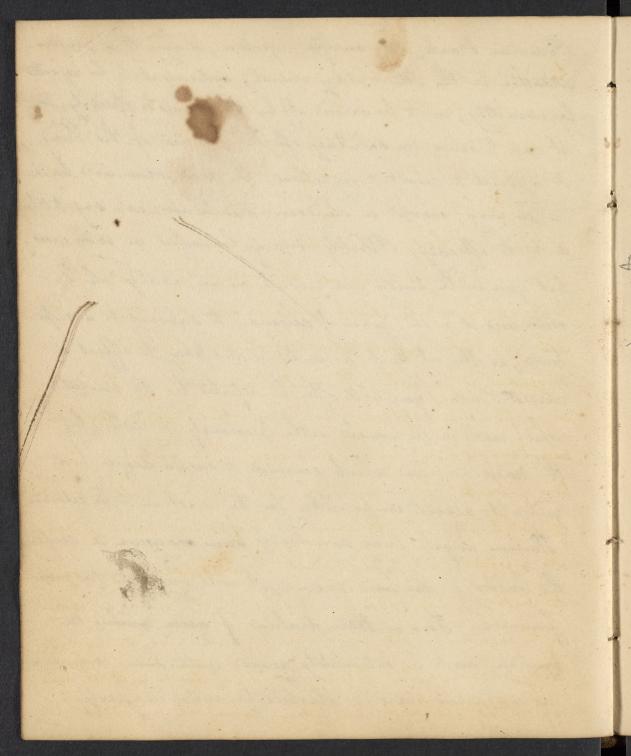
our of these the bost venasection is decidedly the preferred of - As, perhaps, you all know, there was at one time bud debate whether on not the bank should be and given immes I diately preceding the paronysm. bullen was decidedly in Javan of the practice: but I counter him to have been in the wordy. Determining from my own experience, I should avoid admin. istering it at the moment of the anticipates attack; as & have found to as gravate the parony son; by increasing the fever , or distribing the stomach. Some practitioners go do far as to content, that there should be no remejocon in its use; and that it should be employed in every stage of the paronym itself. Ir. Clarke, who wnote with greate bility or the Jevers of tropical clemates, is among then who most strenuously recommen this practice. As yet I have never been induced to imitate it; as because I have always observed when bank is give ever when Here is a slight disposition to fever, at that it is productive of mircheif. It is a rule established by the consent of the ablest practitioners, that when there is the

slightest indication of the parengon, the bank should be discontinued. I The ordinary mode of administering lit is in outstance with water, milk, wine, or deluted arout Spirits: but milk has always appeared to me the most agree. able wehicle. The dose of the porteder is one on two drakins, re-I heated as ofte as the stormach will be as it, so that one owner at least may be given, in and an ordinary remission of a Fertian. Much more than this is sometimes necessary. Ilis the practice in the Book Budies, to take log at once in the morning, or to ourit the medicine for the west of the day. The tate Me Dallas, who was from that part of the woods, I brought with him the practice which prevailed there, whenever he was affected with an intermettent fewer, book # 100 of the Peruvia Bark early in the morning. The Duccel in his case was complete. I never tonew him to fail effecting a cure in 2 or 3 days: I doubt whether the prace ties could be generally imitated. Very few stomachs would be four able to bear so large a done. The fact, however, is interesting, and I thought it westly pleing recorded as cases may occur, where the method he pursued they prove



advantageous. But in some persons, such is the irritability of the stomach, that bark is substance can not be retained evenin the infusion, or the minutest doses. In such cases we must us ort to the decertion, either x by itself, or in conjoined with some aromatic, as cloves, cinnamon, orang-peel, a tirginia make root. The last is to be preferred. It removes the mixture as pleasant to the tarto, as comfortable to the stomach, & much mon efficacious. Combenations of this kind may be employed in some cases, whenbarksalone must be sorbeder ; and are particularly adapted to children, and delicate porsons. But sometimes bank purgers and its efficacy is thus abouted. Then this happens, made quantities of taus are to be administered. Then it produces constitution of the levels, as it sometimes does, Small portions of Rheubart may be given with advantage. Now or then Sutermittent gever is accompanies with great acidity of the stomach. It is customary when such circum. Stances to combine with the bank, a little magnerica, orminute quantities of the vegetable on mineral alkale. withstanding the Notwithstanding the various means Juggested in order to attain a proper administration of

Poruvian Bark, they are often defection, owing to a pendia irritation in the Alementary canal, causing it to be rejected. by wornting, on to be carried off by the lowels or Apriloily, that it can prosure no salutary effect. In cases of this kind, it is circulate resort to injections. In have never were bank in this way, except in children, and therefore can say little as to its efficacy. Popilly it may be useful in some cases; but you will hardy ever prevail or an abalt who has oned used it in the form of enema, to submit to a repehim, as ofte at least, as will be necessary to effect a curo. Bendes, you will often be defeated by the irritation which exists in the lowels with previously, or induced by the medicine, and which amounts to much a degree as to newer it almost imperiale for the injection to be retained. However, as you may sometime have occasion to employ the barks in this form enema, I will give you the prope formula. Two or three drahuns of gum arabe the powder, are to be intimately mixed with some mucilago, as common starch, flaxsed tea made very ropy,

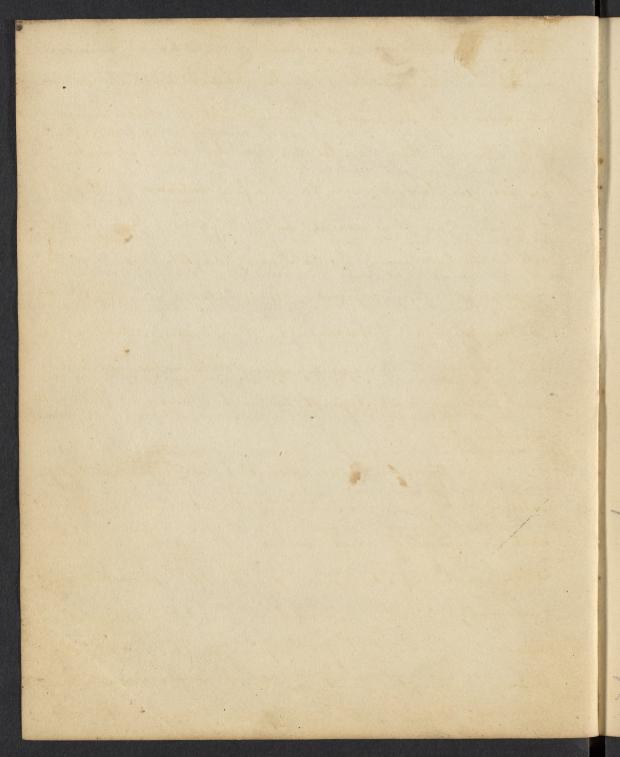


or a solution of gun arabic. To south the irritability of the bowels, it is curtoway to add a small quantity of laudanews. As the design is not that the bark should be evocuated lent- retained, the least popible bulk should be complayer, Do that it may not offend the rection, or an expeller. Bark has also been applied in defferent modes to the Durface of the body. The methods of doing this are different, By some it is seconmended that calafitasus or poutties made of this article, should be placed own the pit of the stonach . By others a warm bath of the decoction either topical, or general is preferred. It is stated on authority dufficiently respectable to be entitled to confedence, that interinitients may sometimes be cever bey an immersion of the feet in a decortion of bank. It is probable that ageneral bath, is which the while body may be unmersed, is of much more efficación. As a reviewy in Sutermettent Flever I have never employ the bath: but it has been used by practitioners, especially the country, whose reports in its factor are of a deci. The Nature is the Share word it, I do so with the design of restraining recolect bounding, expecially in Certification

IN I women promise the second of the second the state of the s Fevers, Cholera Marbus, and Cholera Infantiens Wicon Duch coreumstances, it will as soon check irritability of the stomach, as any other returned which can be employed. Its mode of Speration is very intelligible. By inducing a touce empression on the skin, between which I the stomach there is a consect of a very internate nation, town it imparts tom also to that organ, & thus not restrains its mondenate motions. Dark is also has also been employed, in the management of intermettents; in a dry state, as an external application, His said by Darwin, that if the sheets are very theolog stream with the powder of bank, the invividuals who rlucks in them, will be cover of this disease. To believe this, even on Douch respectable authority of Danier, requires a considerable stretch of cresulty. But when bank is applied differently, there can be no doubt of its efficacy. The mude alterded to is the quitting of it in a jacket which is to be worn next the body. Double how been expressed whether thus used it popelies any efficacy. Most insentely insurportably it does to, if applies to chilenen in early life, & women of extreme delicacy. After all, hower, it will generally

agreement - Julith Quernes -Disapple Queros - Treseland Hereae of anmonading

be found to fail, o when compand to the internal administrace anchouler fall of back of helphale of descent of fevers, may, perhaps, be nonticed the Serpentaria. The mode of using it, originally employed by Ly Lydenham, was with wice. As a general rule, he says, in all cases of intermettert fevers where wine appears to be indicated, its effects will be in. ortand by the addition of Serpentaria. Whether it is adequate to the cure of the more conference cases of this descare, I count certainly pronounce. But in the miles of Shapes, or when the type is ambiguous, partatain, in some degree, of the result. ting character, it is a very friencious remedy. In prepar ation of despentaria has been employed, with advantage, in the work forms of ages or fever. The formula is as follows. Jake of Perwin Beich 3 fo. Of the power rock of Surpentar 3 ; of the carbonate of Tora - 30 years. Then are to be internalely Mixe, and deveded into 11 powders, one of which is to be taken every 3 a 4 hours.



Thy the Serpentaria thus combined with bark, or so small a portion of the mineral alkale, should have its powers extraordinary mereases, it is difficult to determines. But of its efficacy there can be no doubt. The preparation has has been employed more than half a century in this section of the union, and has received for in its favour, to the fullestextent, the tertemany of establishes practitioners . - Nothing is more edle than a priori speculations relative to the Mora operandi of medicines. The are never entirely certain with respect to the accompanying circumstances, and in most cases are content with the fact alone, if it be fully conoborates.

Intermittent fevers, Enpotorieum Perfoliations, on Thorough wort is properties of great powers. It may be so prepared administered as to prove diaphoretic, diwretic, emetic, or eminently lovice. By its tonic powers it is most efficacions in intermittent fewer, and from its diaphoretic properties, is another to all the stages of that disease; properties ing in this respect a decised superiority own of the other

and the same of th

nemedies. It may be enflaged in the Byrenia Apyrenia -I insefferently in the cold - het stayes of the parayone. Its tonic property is best obtained by administering it in power, or cold decoction. This remedy has been much employed in Her Philadelphia, & my free Dr. Herack informs me that it has completely supplantes the Perevia back, - Howlers Solution in the practice of Deveral physicians of A. York. There is anothe species, the Expatorium Perfoliation Pelorum, known by the name of hearhound, which is not pepetres of equal verteres, though it is also domewhat me. diemat. The done of Enparorium Perfoliation is 26 a 30 agus. of the powder, or a wine glass full of a strong decorheir every hourson to. In our encemeration of remedies adapted to. the cure of intermettents, the Cheronico angularis, on common centaury is not to be overlooked. It is defferent both in appearance . The icenal effects from the center. my of the phops. Like the Expatoreum it may be employed town all circumstances of the blesiase, or

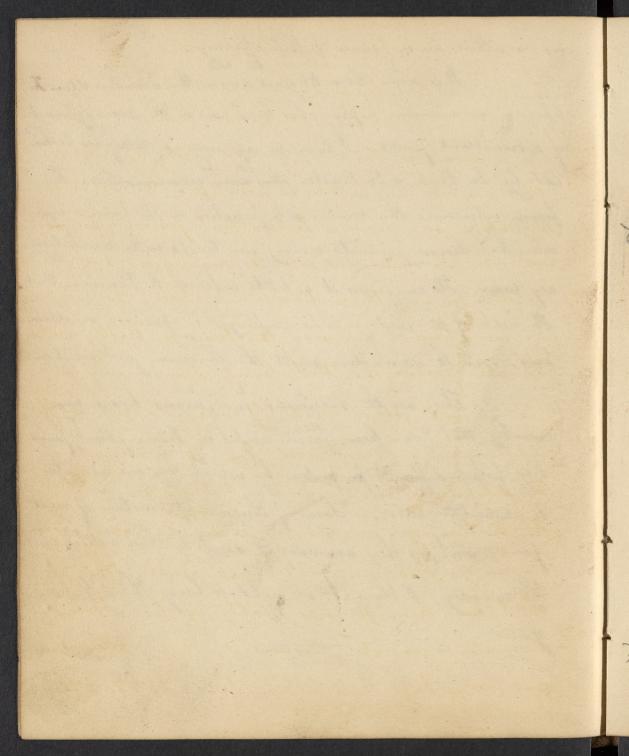
a morelate processes who it here if a calend Show Same I much survey.

is sometimes given with advantage, where the Perusian Bank i indomissible. It should be administered in infusion on decoction, and is such quantities as the stornach will bear. Though most enflaged by country practitioners, it is also wies to in the city; so we have alread ant reason to be satisfied with its effects. -By our fourts two specimens of the board a Dogewood are afforded, which are populoes of tonic howers - the Corner Floria, + the Corner Sericea. The bark is the only partiesed in Trusicine, and many be give in the done & manner of the Peruvisa bank, to which, from a cariful examination of a graduate of This University, it has been foun closely allies in chemical composition & medicinel properties. As regards myself I have no experience of its offeits; but it is so highly extotte by others, that I thought it my duty to notice it. Allies to the Lay-low in tresical vertues is the Primer Firginiano, or level - chery tree. I have lettle doubt f its beneficial effects. Professon Barter o Atherspress .

Dunctur Outson

& Another of our native tonies is the Primes Verticellatus, or black aler. This has also been used in the treatment of intermittent fevers. What are its powers I am not prepare to day from my own experience. By the late Dr. Barton, and some of his correspondents it was highly recommended. The bank of the root is the part employed, or is give in the James manner as the Peruvian. Hang of the Cakes have been used in Intermittent fever, and not without success. The white oak approach, hearest to the Persion Bark is its general properties, but the thestnut oak is generally preferred by city practetioners. I have no experience with either. They resemble very much the commo back, as that of the English bake, which has been much enfloyed in Aque o fever: If Leveral species of our willows are not without powers in the cure of intermettent fever. The White willow has been found to be superior in this respect. The bark may be given in substance or decodier in the same dese with the Perewien bank. The willow of England has lately been much and in this disease, & the writings of thelking

A second Manual will many day of windying Principle 7 Son & others are in favour of their efficacy. His now 80 on 40 years dince the Livedendron In. lifefera, or commen poplar has been used in the management of intersmittent fevers. I have no experience with regard to the, but by Dr. Rush, o Dr. Barter they were recommended. The former introduced the remedy into practice in the fever o ague, who that direase prevails among our troops in the revolution a ary war. He considers it as lettle inferior to Peruvian Bark. The bank of the root is to be employed in powder on decorhow, I in the same dose with the medicine just mentions. There are the medicines margenous to our own country, that have been form weeful in Interinettest fever. They people different properties by which they are as after to particular cases. Some of then are productive of much good, and as they are mady of accept to those settles in The country, & thought it right to bring then before you.



I. Sent I am to address to your attention some reme. dies with whose properties we are well acquainted, or which, there Jone, not only on this account, but also because they possels Superior qualities, are more worthy of our regards. At a little has been said within the last 20 on 30 years of Angustura, as a renery in Butermittent fever. Then of was originally introduced into the management of this disease, such was the confedence it instured, that it proud fair, for a time, to supersede the Peruvian Bark, & other established medicines. But, though known only for I on 30 years; yet so completely was its credit depressed, that it came to be explosed from the treatment of This desease. Recently, however, it has been revived les the European practitioners, expecially those of London, I dome speak so confisently of its powers, that it must have been too precipitately arjected. It is highly * aromatic o condial. Moreour, it is not a lettle astrin. gent, a perhaps, will be found best adapted to those

Lawrence area with

cases, which are accompanied with irritability of the Stomach and bowels. It will sometimes be retained, when back would be rejected. The dore is querally from 3 fs. to I Ji. at a time, repeated pretty much as the Perevia Bark. Not many years ago, a species of the Make, ory, cathe in scientific language, the Swieteness Febrifys was recommended very strongly by Dr. Rockbarn in Bitermittent fever. Experiments oulesequently made by many physicians, have verified the statement of that writer. But as it is possessed, of in some degree, of the properties ascribed to Augustura, it will perhaps be Joins proper to administer it under the same circum-A variety of other articles have been and as remises in Enter fever, - Duch as the Auchona Jamacian cis, the Euchowa Caribaa, The Simarouba sc. In a greater on less degree they are all perfectsed the same prohesties with the precessing article, & when uses I were in a Dimilar manner. But from my own experience with them, I would not recommen them hay beg

The second secon

strongly. They may all be employed in decoction, infusion, for powder, as is the Peruvian Bark. The wood of Quafria has been of late much used. I have employed it, but have not had occasion to think it at all calculated to meet the severer attacks of intermity fever. Aluch has been said of the power of Kino. To the celebrates Dr. Ino. Fothergil of London, we seen the credit of having introduced this article into the treatment of The desease which is now and our notice. Though temper rate in his openious, o cautious in recommending medicines, this fi in this particular untance he departed from his general practice, or displayed some enthusiasm in the praise of Flino. It is unreservedly stated by kin, that intermettents of the most obstinates a conselecting char. actor may be cured with this medicine as soon as by Perus. Barle, and other externes remedies. In this city it was much employed. Town prachleoners, relying on the authority of Dr. Fothergel, the great conference in its powers. Judging from my own enperience,

the summer which will broken I have the Calcagno

I also from that of polysceaus for whom opinions & him much respect, I should day, that alone it is by no means competent to cure entractable cases. But combined until exhibited together with betters & open, its efficacy is greatly increased, I in some virtances theres combinations have proved a valuable resulty. The best formula for using it is the following. Take of Gum Rino - 3 ij Power wit of Gentian - 3 fs. Opicien _ - grus. 2. The whole to be divised into 10 on 12 powders, one of which may be given every 2 hours. It does not appear very clear what why this more of using it, should increase the power of the medicine; - but of the fact there can be no The last of the regetable removes in Suterintlat Seen is Charcoal. This has very recently been mentioned among the others. It appears at that about 5 or 8 years ago, a Dr. Patain July employed it in the treatment of this disease. The physician of the British forces, in that Mater, It. Colours, was in werd to emitate the practice. Determining from The report of this writer, we should be to to correte that

Batavia

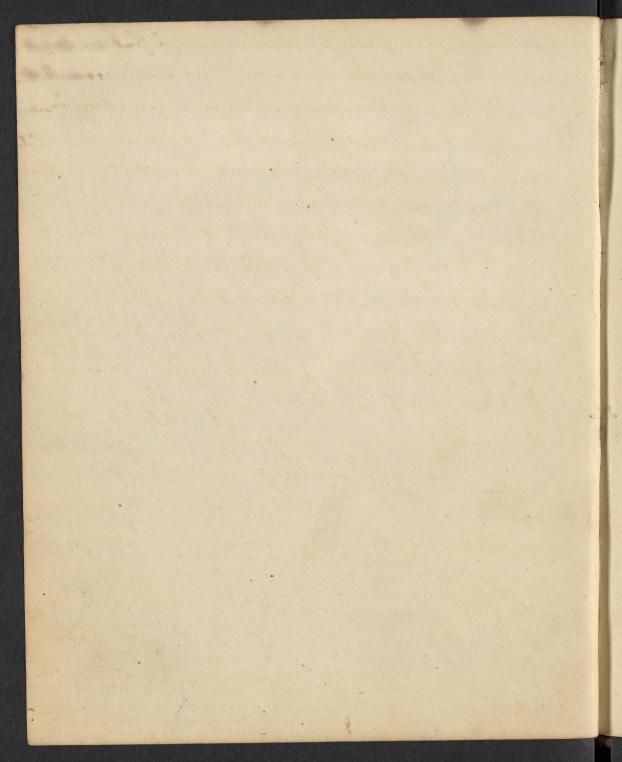
it is a raluable medicine. He states that it is peculiarly deutable in Intermettent feuer connected with bowel diseases, I expecially Dysentery. On the the authority of the writer just is tes, the remody within the last 19 months, has been and in this city. Two or thru of the practitioners have employed it in the Public institutions, and not without advantage. It has been prescribed by me in no great variety of cases, but from what I have seen I can say that it is entitled to your conference. One of the members of this class has had ample of portunities with the morcine, & from him I learn that it has proved successful when back orsenic has facto. - For reasons hereafter to be men. tions I would prefer it where there is any bysentry connectes with the intermittent. A tra-spoon full should be given at a dese every 2 or 3 hir. during the Apy. Not the least valuable of the remedies in Intermettent. fiver is undoubtedly pulphir. It was fer tures near 50 years ago by the Granger, who wrote on the anomalous fevers of the istand of farmacia. He prescrited a ten spoon full for a dose

The second secon the transfer in their the the the the the the transfer of

mixed with ardent spirits. At one time I was inclined to believe, that its efficacy was altogether ascribable to the ardent spirits apociated with it. But wider experience has taught me different. During the last few years I have une it much in he Sermettent fever, and am persuaded that it is perfector of great powers. That its it acts independently of the ardent spirits is proved by the concernstance, that it is not less I efficacions when mixed with milk, molafres, or any other must wehicle. But the powers of sulphur are not restricted to entermettent fever. As remedy I have cover used, is do efficacions in checking the fever of ciritation, I mean Flectic fever, whether arising from abscepts in the lungs or elswhere. It afords me great satisfaction, that I have the authority of Dr. Physick for the views & present to you of the powers of sulphur. The goes further o declares, that so remandy Judging from his ample experience, there is no remedy so useful in anomalous fevers, especially of the Paronysmal type. He does not limet it to Intermettents, but extends it to all such diseases as occur perevically is parties warly the periodical head-ache. I am inclined to believe that it is not without utility in the chronce nervous

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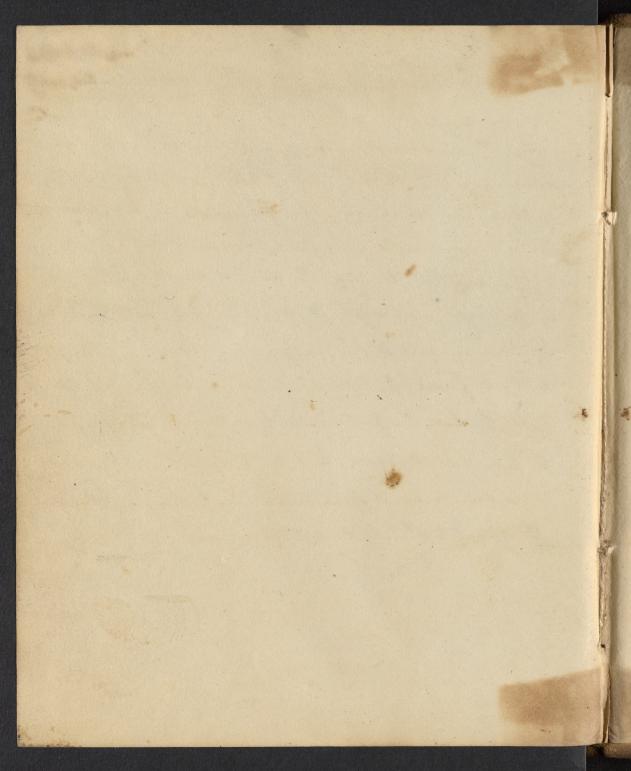
perceive its influence on the system: but or this account it is not the less powerful: - we see the same thing in arrenic, mercury se. . The mode in which I am accustomed to give it, is in such doses & at such intervals, that it may not exert its purgative property; - this end is generally answered by dornin. istering 30 on 40 grus. every 3 on 4 hours. On the authority of Dr. Moroe, and other writers one or two others, the Blue Fetricol or Sulphate of lopper has been not a little prescribes in Intermittent fever. It is atteged & by Mouroe, that while physician general to the British forces in the Setherlands, he was enabled to arrest intermettent fevers, by this remed, when all others facted. To the same point of also goes the testimony of In Adain, - others . - The following is the formula is which it was admin Jake of Blue Fetriol - grus. 4
1 Entract of Perenian Barke grus. 32 To be made into 16 fills, one of which is to be given every 11 hours . - Whither the remedy is so powerful as ref. resented I cannot positively pronounce. There instances in which I have found it most advantageous, are cases of Old Quartours. - On the whole the widered is net so thong

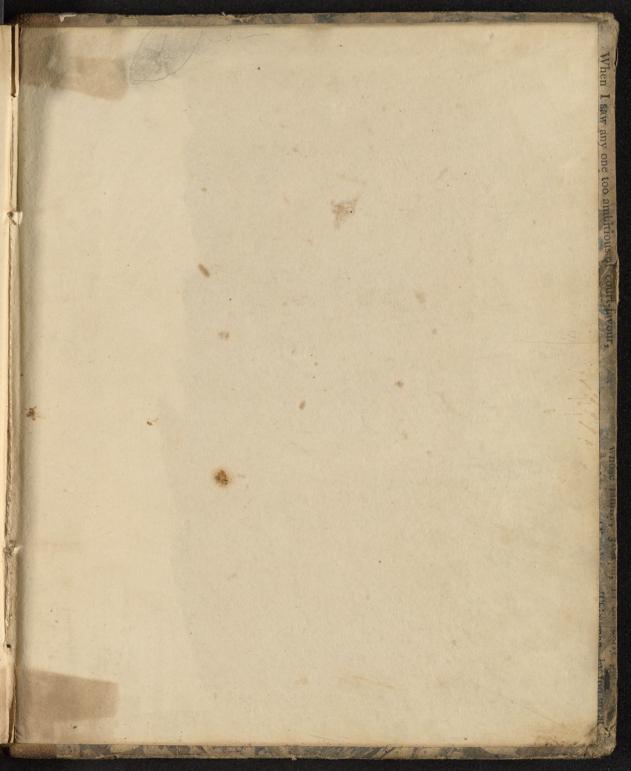


in its favour as to mouce me to recommend it highly . -Dispersed through practical conters, some evidence I may be found of the verteus of the Cuprer At Ammonia. cem, in Intermittent fiver. It has not been very commonly prescribes, and has no strong claims to your attentions. Acan When used, it should be administered as the precising rundy. Nearly on the same footing would I place the several I preparations of zine. These have also been employed by different practitioners, but I do not know that facts are Atrong in their favour. They are all used in chronic fiend. real affections, o might, perhaps, be useful in some cases of Suterinteent fevers: - but I can say nothing of them in this disease from my acon experience. -Among the reinedees we are detailery, few hours a higher reputation than common alum. It was long ago prescribes by Bullers, in combination with meeting; but he says, that though combined with this aromatick, it so often produces mausea, or is rejects from the stornach, that he has not much confedence it. By the celebrates Dr. Lind, who used it in the same manner, a different Hatement is given. He ranks it ment to the Percevian

* Chalmers.

Bask in the cure of Intermittents; It and observes that it is grateful to the stomach, or if combined with aromatics, rarely occasions any distrip in that organ. In regards suy own cape rience, I cannot say much respecting its It would appear, however, from the testimony of others, not to be distitute of power over the disease. Dr. Thalants of & Carolina, Thinks it particularly useful in the intermittent, and remot tent fevers of that locutry. The same statement is made by In. Adain with regard to the Jewes of the West Indies. In Darwin says that it has considerable hower over Sutermittent fevers, but more especially when they are afrociated with the bowel afections - as Dysenting se. The properdin is from 5 to 10 grains: but the stomach will not ale ways bear so much, and winder such circumstances, the quantity should be reduced.





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INTRODUCTION, &c.

"he Whistle,

the bargain I had made, told me I had given four my mind: so that often, when we afterwards of use to me, the hipreson gave me pleasures. This little event, on the subject gave me more chagin ton the white my folly, that I cried with vexation. My reflections rest of the money, and they laughed at me so much for mind what good things I might have bought with the times as much for it as it was worth. This put me in My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding please? with my whistle, but disturbing all the family came home, and went whistly over the house, much voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I then that I met by the way, in the hands of another bry, I dren; and being charmed with the sound of a rehismo directly towards a shop where toys were sold for chilon holiday, filled by participath half pences at went some unnece anything, I said to my too , "ch for e. a will be; and so I wave When I was a " 'I of seven je us old my friends As I grew up, ermedinto the world, and observed reself men, I thought I met with many, very my money. owever was ne Summine Do not give pted to buy

CHAP. VII. PROMISSIQUE PIEC.

him accent, the premissioned and to repent his farewell wishes, eighte court suffer how to depart

MELMOTI

SECTION VII.

The generous Negro.

JOSEPH RACHEL, a respectable negro, resided in the island of Barbadoes. He was a trader, and dealt chiefly in the retail way. In his business, he conducted himself so fairly and complaisant, the a town filled with little pedling shops, It's doors were throughed with customets. I have often dealt with him, and always found han remarkably honest and obliging. If any one knew not where to obtain an arbicle, Joseph would endeavour to procure it, with ut making any advantage for himself. In short, his character was so fair, his manners so genero a state the best respit showed him a regard. The

and expressed his thanks ness, hy soft

g quarter that escaped to

sour Bucut ... smorthen sid s

in 17.5% we impened, which have